Nippon Times

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EISENHOWER TO REDUCE U.S. FORCES IN GERMANY

Occupation Troops Being Cut to 400,000 From 2,500,000 By End of Winter

General Dwight Eisenhower said in Berlin on Thursday that the American occupation force in Germany will be reduced to about 400,000 men well before the end of the winter from the present figure of 2,500,000, according to a Berlin report reaching Lisbon.

Eisenhower added that even the estimate of 400,000 might be reduced later provided the Germans did more for themselves and less policing became necessary. He decline to predict how long the Allied occupation would last saying that this was a matter of higher government policy, but he added that the Americans "did not expect to stay here forever."

Eisenhower said he hoped to have the Germans elect their own officials in the city and rural areas this fall. The biggest current task in Germany is sustaining the nation with food, fuel and shelter this winter, the General asserted. He said that food will have to be imported from the United States, especially canned meat.

The Allied Commander said he favors the ration of 2,000 calories daily on the advice of physicians who claim that this is the level for disease prevention. But he declared he had no idea when this level could be reached. He added that a common Allied agreement was necessary on this or there would be a stampede of Germans into the zone allowing the highest rations.

Regarding German coal production, Eisenhower said it would be distributed among the liberated countries on a priority basis and that the German needs would be filled last. He expressed sympathy with Holland, Belgium, France and Luxembourg over their critical fuel problems.

Belgium to Act

The Brussels radio on Thursday said that Belgium will take part in the occupation of Germany according to the disclosure by Paul Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, according to a Domei report.

The report said that the exact limits of the occupation zone have not yet been determined, but the reorganization of the Belgian forces and extra military expenditure might be involved. Spaak also revealed that the return to home of the Belgians now in eastern Germany was being negotiated.

Of reparations, he said, "I have asked that for a certain period a portion of German coal resources be exploited by Belgium."

U.S. CASUALTIES REVEALED

Army and Navy Losses Reach 1,070,680, Washington Admits

The total United States army and navy personnel losses in the present war were announced jointly by the U.S. War Department on August 29 and by the Navy Department on August 30, according to a Domei report from Washington.

Total casualties for both fighting services were disclosed as 1,070,680 including 254.510 dead, 651,233 wounded, 41,955, missing; and 122,982 war prisoners.

The army said that its total casualties were 923,284, including 201,120 dead, 571,346 wounded, 31,461 missing, and taken war prisoners, 119,351.

The navy revealed its total casualties as 147,396 listing 53,384 dead, 79,887 wounded, 10,494 missing, and 3,631 taken war prisoners.

38,185 Airmen Lost

The victory in Europe cost the United States Army Air Forces 38,185 killed or missing and 18,418 planes destroyed during the three years of air combat, it was disclosed on Friday in an article appearing in Air Force, the official service journal of the Army Air Forces, according to a Washington report to August 31 received in Lisbon.

Eager to Meet Chiang

President Truman is very anxious to hold a conference with Chiang Kai-shek, he said at a press conference on August 31, according to a Domei report from Washington. However, the report raid that when he met Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek on August 29, he did not touch on this subject.

Soviets Freeing Italians

The Soviet Government has decided to release the Italian war prisoners held in that country and Moscow is the first country to free Italian captives, according to a Rome dispatch of August 31 received in Berne.

U.S. Mapping Plans To Help Feed Europe During Winter Months

President Truman on Tuesday told reporters that the State and War departments and the Foreign Economic Administration are working on plans to help feed Europe this winter, according to a Wsahington dispatch. The President said that representatives of the British Government would come to Washington to participate in the discussions. He added, however, that he was unable to give the details but that the plans would fill the gap between the end of the Lend-Lease and the time the Bretton Woods gets into effect.

UNEMPLOYMENT AID BILL IN U.S. CONGRESS OPPOSED

Doutton Says Truman's Measure Would Put a Premium On Loafing

President Truman's proposal for greater unemployment benefit ran into heavy opposition in the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday, according to an Associated Press dispatch relayed by Domei from Lisbon

The President's proposal among other things seeks to establish a national standard of 25 dollars a week for 26 weeks for unemployment compensation. The Federal Government would pay the difference between the present state rates, most of them considerably below the suggested standard. One of the bill's supporters said privately that probably no more than six of the 24 members of the Ways and Means Committee would vote for the measure.

Chairman Doutton, North Carolina Democrat, declared "It puts a premium on loafing." Representative Newston of Minnesota declared "You are proposing to raise the bounty on idleness."

The United States Government has cut 19 billion dollars from the budget for the fiscal year which began July 1st. The Government only a month ago estimated that it would spend at least 85 billion dollars in the present fiscal year but the sudden end of the war with Japan led to the present reduction in the figure. This brings the estimated budget down to 66 billion dollars which is 34 billion less than the record 100 billion set in the fiscal year which ended last June 30. However, it leaves 50 billion dollars of that 66 billion which will go for war purposes. It will be spent on war contracts or settling war contracts, housing and transporting people in the armed forces, food for relief of foreign countries, and so on. The other 16 billion will be spent for things like running the government, payment to or for war veterans, tax refunds, and interest on public debts.

U.S. HOSPITALS CROWDED

Over 89,000 Navy Men Getting Treatment, Says Adm. McIntire

United States navy hospitals will be taxed to their fullest capacity within the next few months because of long-term injury cases and steady evacuation of the wounded from the Pacific, Vice-Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy, declared on Monday.

Vice-Admiral McIntire said at a press conference that 54 naval hospitals are caring for more than 89,000. Almost 15,000 wounded of the navy and marine corps remain to be brought to the United States chiefly from Hawaii and the Marianas, he said.

He disclosed that since Pearl Harbor navy amputations have totaled 2,300, blind cases 190 and deaf cases 3,100.

Otto Dietrich Surrenders

Dr. Otto Dietrich, former Director of the Reich Press Bureau, who on Thursday surrendered himself to the British army authorities at Ploen, on Friday produced the letter addressed to Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, Deputy Commander-in-Chief in Europe, in which he offered his services to the British occupation forces in his former capacity, according to a Domei report from Stockholm quoting a Hamburg cable.

Gen. Hsiung Given Post

General Chiang Kai-shek appointed General Hsiung Shih-hui as Commander of the Chinese Army in the Manchurian region, it was announced on August 31, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon reported quoting a Chungking report.

CONGRESS WANTS ACTION ON PEARL HARBOR ISSUE

Threatens to Conduct Own Hearings If Court Martial Is Not Ordered

The Associated Press said on August 31 that members of Congress still are asking for further official investigations of the Pearl Harbor disaster of Decemberr 7, 1941, according to a Lisbon report quoting a Washington dispatch.

Some congressional leaders said flatly that if court martial is not ordered for those censored in army and navy findings Congress will conduct its own hearings. Other congressmen, however, said that either a court martial or a committee hearing could establish the blame for the disaster because the issues involved are so comprehensive.

However, almost all of the congressmen interviewed by the Associated Press said they favored further investigation. They said that the people want and should be given more facts than were made public in documents released by Prsident Truman on Wednesday.

The President told reporters that he had no objection to court martial proceedings but that he did not intend to order them.

Hull's Letter Disclosed

The U.S. Army Board on Friday officially disclosed the contents of the letter written by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull to Secretary of War Henry Stimson a year ago concerning the Pearl Harbor disaster, according to a Washington report of August 31 received in Lisbon.

The report said that the Army Board criticized Mr. Hull for not carrying on negotiations with Japan long enough to allow the American army and navy to prepare for war.

Mr. Hull in his letter stated his final proposal to Japan was not an ultimatum but contained a restatement of America's foreign policy. He said that he warned the War Council that there was practically no possibility of an agreement with Japan.

INFORMATION BODY FORMED

To Picture American Life and Reveal Aims, Policies of U.S.

The formation of the new International Information Service of the United States Government was announced on August 31 by President Truman, according to a Washington dispatch received in Lisbon..

The new organ will function in order that all other nations will receive a full and fair picture of American life and of the aims and policies of the Washington Government.

The President at the same time announced that the Office of War Information has been abolished and that the foreign information service of that agency together with the information service of the Office of Inter-American Affairs will be consolidated and transferred to the State Department which is to formulate a permanent world information service.

He added that the Office of Inter-American Affairs will continue its affairs in public health, agriculture and related fields as they have done in the past.

SECURITY BODY MEETING

Koo Sees Possibility of Holding First Assembly Next Spring

The first assembly of the new World Security Organization should be possible next spring, is the opinion of Dr. Wellington Koo, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations, reported a Reuters special correspondent from London.

Dr. Koo told the press conference Friday that not until after the meeting of the general assembly could the admission of new members be considered.

There is still no indication where the permanent seat of the organization will be, he continued.

He explained that 10 subcommittees set up to deal with the various aspects of the work of the United Nations were ready to start their tasks.

Jinnah Welcomes Noon

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All India Muslim League, on Friday issued a statment welcoming Sir Firoz Khan Noon, a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, to Punjab, according to a New Delhi report of August 31 received in Lisbon. The statement said that Sir Firoz had been in communication had informed him confidentially of his decision to resign his membership from the Executive Council.

TRUMAN TO BROADCAST

Will Be Made After Signing of Nippon Surrender Terms on Missouri

Arrangements have been completed for President Truman to make a V-J radio broadcast immediately upon the signing of the Japanese surrender terms aboard the U.S. battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay, it was officially disclosed on August 31 by Charles Roos, presidential secretary, according to a Washington report received in Lisbon.

Broadcast From Missouri

The White House announced on Friday that under the present plans the Japanese surrender ceremony on board the American battleship Missouri will be broadcast direct from the ship after which the listeners will be switched back to the White House to hear a broadcast lasting nine minutes which President Truman plans to make to mark the ceremony, according to a Domei report from Stockholm quoting a Washington cable.

The White House announcement also said that word of the definite time of the surrender was expected from General Douglas MacArthur very soon.

INDIA TO ASK FOR QUOTA OF SURPLUS BURMA RICE

Food Member of Executive Council Reveals Representation Made to Britain

The Food Member of the Government of India told an All-India Radio representative in New Delhi on Friday that a representation had been made to the British Government for the allotment to India of quota from the exportable surplus of Burma's rice, according to a Lisbon dispatch.

The Food Member pointed out that unless India was alloted some quota, no rice would be available from Burma. The monsoon had been deficient in some parts of Bengal, he said, but Bengal's prospective food situation was by no means a source of anxiety. All the same, necessary steps were being taken to meet any emergency. The import of wheat, he added, continued at the rate of 100,000 tons a month and the position with regard to this commodity was satisfactory.

Referring to the future program of his department, the Food Member said that it was trying to formulate proposals for machinery to deal with the recommendation of the famine commission. But, he remarked, the food economy of the country still required constant vigilance and any relaxation of control at this stage would be fatal. The member gave an assurance that the control would not last a minute longer than was necessary. That is to say, it would end when food started reaching everybody without the intervention of the government.

The Food Advisory Council is meeting in New Delhi on September 13 and the two following days.

SEES INDIAN COMPETITION

Textile Production May Aid Japan Toward Self-Sufficiency

World trade experts in Washington view India as the United States' chief competitor in the new cotton market which they feel certain will open in Japan as a result of the Allied program for stripping the Japanese war industries, according to a Washington report quoted by Domei on Thursday.

Seriously doubting that the Japanese home island is capable of any great agricultural expansion experts consider that a greatly stepped up textile production might be the principal means by which Japan can become self-sufficient. "This will call for considerably more cotton than the 2,000,000 bales that the United States annually shipped to Japan before the war," one expert told Reuters. "Our chief competition for this new market will be India. Although China might well enter into the picture."

Lend-Lease Talks Delayed

The Washington talks on the position of Britain after the end of the Lend-Lease Act will not start for some days yet, according to a London report of August 31 received in Stockholm. The report said that British Ambassador to Washington Lord Halifax is delaying his departure by air from London for several days so that he can reach Washington at the same time as the other chief British representative, Lord Cain, who may not reach the American capital for about a week as he is traveling by sea.

MP'S HOLD FIRST MEETING

Both Houses Notify Government of Their Formation on Saturday

The 88th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet was convoked and formed on September 1, but as the acceptance of the Potsdam Proclamation will be signed on board the United States warship Missouri on September 2, the opening ceremony of the Diet will be held on September 4.

The members of the House of Peers gathered at the Imperial Diet building at 9 a.m. on Saturday and held their first meeting at 10 a.m. Likewise the members of the House of Representatives met at 9 a.m. and organized the Diet at 10 a.m. Subsequently Both Houses notified the Government of their respective formation.

On September 4, after the conclusion of the opening ceremony, both Houses will open their plenary sessions. Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni will deliver an address before the two Houses on the same day, and then interpellations will be made on the Government policy.

SHONAN JAPANESE CALM; READY FOR OCCUPATION

Nippon Troops Will Help to Keep Peace, Order Until Allied Forces Arrive

All Japanese nationals, civilians, government servants and army men in Shonan remain calm and composed, after receiving the Imperial Rescript to concentrate their total efforts for the reconstruction of the state. Facing the situation squarely and directly they are applying themselves to the disposal of various matters relative to the termination of the war in a manner befitting the Japanese.

The native inhabitants here were for a time extremely affected by the precipitous change in the situation with signs of unrest evident but the utter self-composure of the Japanese has had a quieting influence on them and consequently they have regained their presence of mind.

True, the announcement of the termination of war proved a great shock to the soldiers of the Imperial Army. In spite of the steps taken by the military authorities, there were some among the soldiers who, until the situation was clarified, took their own lives. But now, the soldiers remain calm. Until the entry of the occupation troops they will help to maintain law and order, mass all the men of the Japanese Army together from various points, construct quarters, transfer provisions and fodder and engage in sundry jobs that will require their labor day and night.

On the other hand, the ordinary civilians who have resolutely risen to their feet again have, under the ordered supervision of the Shonan Association for Public Service, been gathering at Jurong, 20 kilometers west of Shonan, where they have been designated to go and where they are building houses and godowns, constructing roads, digging wells, making repairs, conveying various materials and looking after various personal matters. Reporters and members of the military press corps, too, carry on as usual but under supervised control in sending news swiftly and correctly.

Jurong, where the Japanese nationals are to concentrate and near Bukit Tima where fierce fighting took place at the time of the Japanese advance, is a hilly, uncultivated region. Farming can be pursued here adequately and with the advance of the occupation troops all Japanese will be expected to be massed here.

Within the City of Shonan there were signs of unrest for a time. Prices soared and despite the proclamation issued by the Supreme Army Commander, there were instances of drastic actions such as looting by the natives but things quieted down so that there has been practically no sabotage or other rebellious actions. However, it is an unrefutable fact that pro-Japanese coloring is fading from the scene in the city. Signboards in English are increasing, dance-halls are being reopened and Japanese books are being replaced by English books.

Soong, Truman Confer

Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chinese Executive Yuan, called on President Truman no Thursday and conferred with the President for 15 minutes, according to a Washington report received in Lisbon. On leaving the White House, Dr. Soong did not disclose the contents of his talks but said that he did not discuss the Sino-Soviet Treaty.

U.S. 8TH ARMY WILL LAND IN YOKOHAMA PORT TODAY

Is One Day Behind Schedule; Move Into Tateyama Set For Tomorrow

The landing of a part of the U.S. 8th Army at Yokohama and Tateyama scheduled for September 1 has been changed and the landing at Yokohama is to take place on September 2 and at Tateyama on the following day, it was announced by the Imperial Japanese Government at 3 p.m. on Friday.

Vanguards in Tateyama

Meanwhile, it reported that the vanguard of 300 American marines began landing at Tateyama at 2 p.m. on Thursday.

Inspection Posts Set Up

The Allied Occupation Forces have set up 10 inspection posts around their quarters with the understanding of the police authorities in Yokohama Prefecture. At each post, occupation troops and Japanese policemen are to be stationed, the former staying inside and the latter standing outside.

The Japanese policemen will examine passersby to make sure that they do not carry any weapons and anyone with a suspicious look will be examined by the occupation troops there.

Yokosuka Occupation Effected By Arrangement with the Asahi

ZURICH, August 30.—An Exchange News Agency report from the Duke of York said that American marine units occupied Yokosuka on Thursday.

Following the seizure of the guns on the coast, the American and British flags were hoisted at the former Japanese Headquarters at 1 p.m. the same day. The Allied troops also seized many fortresses on the little islands in front of Yokosuka.

Nothing occurred on the occasion of the occupation, but in many cases high-ranking Japanese officers committed suicide after they handed over their posts. At a certain place, all the staff officers numbering 1 are reported to have committed suicide, the report further reveale.

More Landings Slated

The Associated Press reported on August 30 that in addition to the air-borne troops who landed at Atsugi airdrome and the United States marines who occupied Yokosuka Naval Base on Thursday, elements of the United States 8th Army are expected to land from transports on September 1 at Yokohama and Tateyama. Tateyama is on the southwestern coast of Chiba Peninsula on the eastern shore of the bay.

According to the report another division so far unidentified is due to arrive by air at Atsugi field possibly on September 2 or 3 after the 11th air-borne troops pushes out from the field. One unit of the fresh division will advance southward to Sagami Bay opening a pathway for the additional 8th army landings.

It is understood also, that Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger's 8th Army will be assigned to the Tokyo region and northwards Lieutenant General Walter Krueger's 6th Army which like the 8th is a veteran of the Philippine campaign will occupy other areas of Japan beginning with small air-borne landings on September 3 and 4 on Kanoya Peninsula in south Kyushu Island, the southernmost of the Japanese home islands.

A small naval force will land at the same time at Takasu across the bay from Kanoya in cooperation to provide fueling and emergency facilities.

Admiral Raymond A. Spruance's 5th Fleet which will convoy the 6th Army units will control the waters of southwestern Japan and eastern Korea. Admiral William Halsey's 3rd fleet will command Tokyo Bay and adjacent waters.

Units of the American air forces, meanwhile, are charged with taking over Japan's additional airfields and the landing of all occupation troops is expected to extend into mid-September.

British Import Restriction

Trade officials in Ottawa expect Britain to continue restrictions on imports into the United Kingdom until the government knows how it is going to get "hard" money—American, Canadian dollars—for North American goods, a Reuters dispatch from Ottawa dated August 31 reported. When Lord Keynes arrives next week discussions will start on a system which would enable Britain to get raw materials and food from Canada after mutual aid is ended. The officials believe that there will be no let up of import restriction until Britain solves the exchange situation.

2 Court Chamberlains Sent to Hiroshima, Nagasaki Raid Areas

Fully solicitous of the unprecedented havoc wrought on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the atomic bomb raids, His Majesty the Emperor was gracious enough to send His chamberlains to these cities to conduct close inspection of the real conditions resulting from the atrocities. By Imperial command, Chamberlain Torahiko Nagazumi left Tokyo Station at 3:25 p.m. on Saturday for Hiroshima and Chamberlain Sadataka Hisamatsu left here at 1:10 p.m. the same day for Nagasaki.

GENERALS HO, OKAMURA TO SIGN SURRENDER PACT

Ceremony to Be Held in Nanking Sept. 6; China's 6th Army to Occupy Area

The formal ceremony of signing the surrender agreement in China will be held at Nanking on September 6 between General Ho Ying-chin, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Air Forces in the China war zone, and General Yasuji Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, according to a Domei report from Nanking.

At Nanking, the Advance Direction Office of the Chinese Army General Headquarters has been opened and Lieutenant General Leng Hsin has already started preparations to take over control of the area. The newly formed Sixth Army will be stationed in the Nanking area, and the movement of the troops will be completed within about half a month.

Talks Held at Mengtze

The truce negotiations providing for the advance of Chinese troops to Northern Indo-China were held at Mengtze, in the southeastern part of Yunnan Province, according to a report from Hanoi to Domei.

More Troops Surrender By Arrangement With the Asahi

ZURICH, August 30.—The entire Japanese forces on Morotai and Halmahera islands surrendered on August 27 to the U.S. 93rd Infantry Division, according to a UP report from Manila.

The above Japanese forces are said to consist of 50 Navy and 3,700 Army men.

PROBING NIPPON SHIPPING

British Experts Coming Here to Investigate Present Condition

In order to investigate the present condition of Japanese merchant marine, several British shipping experts will be included among the first group of non-combatants who will visit Japan soon, according to a London report of August 29 received in Stockholm.

It said that the entire Japanese merchant ships will be transferred to the Allied nations to carry war prisoners home, while a portion of them will be given to Britain to compensate for the losses of British ships.

The Daily Herald declared that the occupation of Japan by the Allied troops will probably extend for several years.

Blamey Flying Here

General Sir Thomas Blamey, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Allied Land Forces in Southwest Pacific, is flying to Tokyo via Okinawa from Manila to sign the Japanese surrender document on behalf of Australia, the Australian Army Headquarters reported on Friday night, according to a Reuters dispatch from Melbourne.

Red Cross Party Coming

A party of 86 American Red Cross personnel are scheduled to land in Japan with General Douglas MacArthur's occupation forces, the Red Cross headquarters announced on Wednesday, according to a Washington dispatch by Domei.

Okazaki Promoted

Katsuo Okazaki, Director-General of the Central Liaison Office of the Foreign Office, had the rank of his Government service raised to the first grade of the "Chokunin" rank under date of September 1.

Big Export to China Seen

The U.S. Commerce Department predicted an increase of a billion dollar export to China within the next six years, according to a Washington report of August 29 received in Lisbon.

GENERAL ELECTION SET TO BE HELD IN JANUARY

Diet to Meet in December to Reform Electoral Law; Census to Be Taken

Various arrangements regarding the general election to follow the dissolution of the Diet were made at the Cabinet meeting of August 31. The decisions reached at the meeting were: A census will be taken throughout the country as of November 1, and on the basis of the census the definite number of the population of this country will be announced on November 20.

Because of the shift of war victims over widespread areas, reorganization of electoral districts will have to be made. For this purpose, an extraordinary session of the Diet will be called early in December and steps will be taken to reform the electoral law. The Diet will then be dissolved and the general election will be held late in January to elect new Representatives carrying the hopes of the populace.

The paper to be used for application forms will be supplied by the cities, towns and villages concerned but in case printing is not available, mimeograph printing is to be allowed. Paper used for this purpose will be redeemed afterward by the State.

One large issue which crops up in this connection is the voting right of the soldiers released from duty and the war sufferers made homeless by the air raids. The Government is expected to provide a special measure by which these persons will become entitled to vote even without having lived in the present abode for one full year as provided in the electoral law.

At present, it is not certain whether the change to the electoral law will be restricted to that extent. Moreover, when the House is newly elected, after a lapse of four years, the matter of reforming the House of Peers is considered likely to crop up. It is understood that the Government in anticipation of this possibility will conduct preliminary investigations.

The Japan Political Association and other political groups are about to become active for the forthcoming general election. The largest concern of the Diet members at present is how the general election will be conducted. In some of the cities which have suffered damage in air raids, the lists of the voters have been lost and some of the citizens have moved out. Therefore, some expedient measures will have to be taken.

The Japan Political Association on Friday established a special committee in this regard and appointed Dr. Masataka Ohta its chairman to discuss major issues concerning the general election. While no decision has yet been made by the committee, the following views are controlling the committee:

1. The number of the Diet members to be elected shall not be changed.

2. Reshuffling shall be made of the fixed number of the Representatives to be elected from each electoral district in accordance with the shift of the population.

3. In case where the present electoral district system is found unfit as a result of the effect of the war disaster, the major electoral system with the prefecture as the unit shall be adopted.

4. In Tokyo and Osaka the sphere of wards shall properly be changed.

5. The restriction of domicile shall be shortened considerably, for instance, to one month.

6. The lists of the voters shall be simplified and proper measures shall be made to cope with the shift of the population.

7. The voting places shall be increased in number and the control of the voting places and the method of opening the ballots shall be simplified.

8. The basic amount of the election expenses shall be revised and the restrictions on speech and propaganda shall be lifted.

9. Regulations pertaining to punishment and control shall be simplified and clarified.

Japan-Chosen Traffic

To facilitate the transportation of the Koreans who are going back from Japan to their mother country and the return of the overseas Japanese, the two channel service steamers, Koan Maru and Tokuju Maru which have been plying between Shimonoseki and Fusan will be put into service on the lines between Hakata and Fusan and Senzaki and Fusan from sometime around August 31.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1945

The Consequences of Surrender

Today is, in one sense, a day of national humiliation. It cannot be anything but painful for a representative of the Empire to affix his signature to a document of surrender on board a foreign warship anchored in Tokyo Bay while formidable foreign land, sea, and air forces stand guard throughout the neighboring areas. It cannot be anything but painful to bear the circumstances which compel the issuance of an Imperial Rescript to mark this occasion, and it cannot be anything but painful to endure the long years of suffering which this day will inaugurate.

But despite the pain and humiliation, the ultimate consequence of the surrender can be made into either a tragedy or a glorious triumph depending only upon our own internal reaction. If we allow the pain and humiliation to breed within us the dark thoughts of future revenge, our spirit will be warped and perverted into a morbidly base design which will prevent us from ever soaring to the high destiny which we deserve eventually to attain. If we allow the pain and the humiliation to make us lose our self-respect, we repudiate even that portion of our long past of which we have such a right to be proud and we forfeit all hope of ever retrieving our rightful glory.

But if we use this pain and this humiliation as a spur to self-reflection and reform, and if we make this self-reflection and reform the motive force for a great constructive effort, there is nothing to stop us from building out of the ashes of our defeat a magnificent new Japan free from the dross of the old which is now gone, a new Japan which will vindicate our pride by winning the respect of the world. This is the course which we must take, to turn defeat into ultimate triumph, if we are truly the great people that we believe we are. For it is adversity which provides the real test of greatness.

In this connection, our own historical experience should offer us valuable lessons as to how to proceed, what sort of things to emulate and what sort of things to avoid. For we have previously successfully gone through experiences which are in some ways comparable to the adventure we now face. As Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu pointed out in his press interview last Tuesday, the spirit which motivated the inspiring reforms of the period of the Meiji Restoration must again motivate the Japan of today. Glorious as the Meiji Period turned out to be, he aptly observes, the Meiji Restoration in respect to Japan's foreign relations represented in a sense virtually an unconditional surrender. But diligence and heroic endeavor enabled Japan of that period to triumph over the disabilities that bound her then, and diligence and heroic endeavor should enable Japan to triumph again over the disabilities that bind her now.

At the same time, the Foreign Minister warns that the Meiji Period was not altogether free from serious shortcomings, shortcomings which contributed to the recent disaster. One was the failure to prevent a duality in politics. There must be no bifurcation of policy, he warns; political authority must proceed from a single source. It is a clear admonition against illegitimate usurpation of power by subversive forces. Another shortcoming, he states, was the feeling of contempt and disregard for others which arose from the victorious wars of the Meiji Period. It was a petty feeling unworthy of a great people. We must take to heart our own defeat of today and never again allow ourselves to succumb to a narrow egotism. Still another shortcoming was the tendency to become quickly self-satisfied over the material achievements of the Meiji Period, little realizing how much more there was to be learned from the rest of the world. We must never rest on our laurels, but must constantly realize that beyond material achievements there are intangible values of infinite worth to whose acquisition there can be no end.

Profiting in such manner from the lesson of our defeat, we can, if we will, turn the humiliation of surrender into a motivating force for the eventual attainment of a glorious future. There must be no underestimation of the difficulties or of the toil which lie ahead. But a successful regeneration of our nation is possible if we learn our lesson aright. To that end, as the first step, we must unflinchingly accept the conditions under which we have been placed, and we must faithfully fulfil the obligations which we have accepted. Strict adherence to the Potsdam Declaration is the basis upon which all our future actions must rest. Willing atonement is a requisite to complete redemption. The signing of the formal surrender is, without question, a painful humiliation; but it can and must be made the beginning of a new hope.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, September 1

THE PEOPLE'S TRAINING IN DEMOCRACY

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The historic entry of Allied troops into the mainland of this country has been started. Because there are little or no indications of the situation which was at one time feared to rise, the people in general are relieved. In the light of the conditions in Germany and Italy which were turned into battlefields, many apprehended misery upon defeat but the actual situation now prevailing here is more or less a pleasant surprise to those persons. Japan Proper was not turned into a battlefield except the Okinawas. The farming communities and farming land which are the basis of the national life have not suffered from the war, and the damages done to the traffic organs are negligible compared with those done in various belligerent countries in Europe. Damages suffered by the munitions industries and large cities were serious in comparison with those in other countries, but the damages done to the productive basis for the general life are not such as to render rehabilitation impossible. Peace and order are being maintained throughout the country. Except the spiritual shock which rocked even the bottom of the soul, our defeat has so far not given any bad influence of the collapsing nature upon the life of the people. So far as this is concerned, the future of our national life is never dark.

But we should not fall into an easy frame of mind. The disposal of Japan by the Allied forces will not be given in the form of a slap on the face as had been supposed by many, but it will be done in a rational and gentlemanly manner through various terms of the Potsdam Declaration including reparations. The burden of reparations and other pains will sooner or later come to press hard upon the life of our people. No doubt it is our greatest task to shorten or rather not lengthen this period of hardships and construct a new Japan as early as possible.

For this purpose, we should be obedient. We should repent the past. We should carry out the demands of the enemy side faithfully. But on what standard should we express our repentance?

In the past the defects in the national traits of the Japanese people were pointed out by the Westerners. Anti-foreignism, superficial worship of Europe and America, limitless chase of private gains, lack of social training, etc., were charged, but this proves that our people have not fully received democratic training in modern society. The basis of modern society is Democracy and without democratic training no society can prosper. The Potsdam Declaration demands the restoration and strengthening of democratic tendencies in Japan. Accordingly, unless we repent and become obedient in the framework of Democracy, the political effect for a reborn Japan will not be displayed to the full.

The restoration of Democracy cannot be attained by nothing but changes in the outward form such as the freedom of speech, gathering and association or the concentration of political influence protecting it. It must be accompanied by a spiritual and inward change and training of the people. All other various items of the Potsdam Declaration can be fulfilled passively by mere obeying, but this one item of Democracy cannot be carried out unless the people voluntarily and positively desire to have it and act accordingly. We should not also forget the fact that success or otherwise in the execution of it will have a large bearing on the period of the stationing of Allied troops in this country. One of the greatest tasks before the people is not to feel easy with the present life of peace and ease but to retrain ourselves democratically.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW HELD ON TOKYO'S FUEL SUPPLY

Metropolitan Authorities Co-operating to Increase Charcoal Output

Although there is still several months before winter, the question of fuel supply for heating in Tokyo is of vital concern to the citizens and is a large problem as well for solution on the part of the authorities concerned of the Metropolitan Government and other Government offices.

An optimistic view was revealed as to the charcoal supply in Tokyo by the authorities of the Economic Bureau of the Metropolitan Government in an interview with newspaper representatives.

According to the explanation of the authorities, during the first quarter of the year beginning April up to June, the authorities were able to obtain charcoal supply amounting to only 20 per cent of their original plan. Two months have already passed since the beginning of the second quarter but the authorities have been receiving only a small supply and so far have been able to supply 80 per cent of the entire households of the Metropolis with only one bag of charcoal. The cessation of the munition industry is likely to improve the transportation service as well as labor supply, which is expected to make the charcoal supply situation favorable.

For the purpose of securing an increased supply of charcoal in the coming months, the authorities disclosed the following plan:

1. Groups of officials of the Metropolitan Government will be sent to Nagano and Yamanashi Prefectures as well as the six prefectures in the northeastern district. These officials are expected to see the authorities concerned of these prefectures and make arrangements with them for securing various materials needed for making charcoal and also the necessary transportation.
2. Increased production of charcoal within the limit of the Metropolis will be attempted. For this purpose not only will material be obtained from the three Tama districts in the Metropolis but efforts will be made to turn into charcoal the standing trees in parks and on the streets in the entire wards of the capital.
3. Efforts also will be made to secure supplies of brown coal and peat made of grass from Chiba, Kanagawa, Fukushima and Miyagi Prefectures.
4. It is also being planned to increase the production of other kinds of peat.

The authorities hope that in case the plan should progress smoothly one household with three to five members, would receive three bags of charcoal or actually at the rate of two of charcoal to three of other fuel in the remaining quarters of the year after the second quarter.

In regard to the gas supply, a definite hope that every household with gas facilities will be serviced by the end of October at the latest was expressed by the authorities of the Metropolitan Police Board. While admitting that the gas supply has been poor in Tokyo due to the enormous consumption of gas in munition factories during the war and to damage done by the air raids, the authorities declared that with the termination of the war, the amount of coal supply for making gas would double that during the war. Furthermore, more labor will become obtainable and at the same time, the supplies of other necessary materials are expected to grow abundant. Thus, it is hoped that by the end of October the restriction on the use of gas will be lifted.

PROBING ATOMIC BOMB

Dr. Tsuzuki of Tokyo Imperial University Leaves for Hiroshima

In order to make a thorough investigation on the injuries wrought on human body by the atomic bomb as well as its symptoms and of publishing the result of investigation for the benefit of the whole world, Dr. Masao Tsuzuki of Tokyo Imperial University who is a well-known authority on surgery, left Tokyo at 7 a.m. on August 29, for Hiroshima accompanied by several other specialists.

Dies From Bomb

Makoto Sugae, Director of the Tottori Broadcasting Corporation, who was severely wounded in the atomic bomb explosion at Hiroshima while participating in the meeting of the Directors of Broadcasting Corporations held in the city on August 6, passed away on August 29 at his residence in Tottori. He was 51 years of age. Funeral services are to be held at 2 p.m. on September 2, at the Honganji Temple in his native town.

Plea for Sympathetic Treatment Made To MacArthur by Nippon Social Worker

In a message addressed to General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, Toyohiko Kagawa, famous social worker and evangelist, widely known not only in Japan but the world over, requested the American Commander to be considerate and sympathetic in his treatment of the Japanese who are now on the threshold of a new era, so that Japan would be able to contribute toward the establihsment of a lasting peace. Mr. Kagawa's message to General MacArthur, carried by the Yomiuri-Hochi on August 30, follows:

"Your Excellency: On August 15 Japan was labelled as a defeated country. That is a grim fact and everybody had to admit it. Till one minute before the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript terminating the war, the Imperial Forces including the Army, Navy and Air Forces were burning with an unflinching fighting spirit. However, with the issuance of the Imperial Rescript, Japan immediately stopped all her military action and began to tread on a new road.

"Your Excellency: You must have already received news as to the peaceful landing of the vanguards of the Allied occupation forces amid a friendly atmosphere due to the thorough preparations made by the Japanese side. You must have by now met many Japanese people and noticed that their mouths were set firmly. All the Japanese were determined to fight to the last. Everybody was aware of the power of atomic bomb attacks. None of them doubted that the war would have to be continued even he or she might be blasted to bits or burned to ashes, while His Majesty the Emperor willed so. Following the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript, however, Japan made a quick turn from war to peace. The determination and efforts of all the Japanese to start out on a new path are shown in their tightly-set mouths. Can you find any other people like the Japanese?

"Your Excellency: When you arrive in Japan, please think over the above-mentioned characteristics of the Japanese. Here, I should like to take an example from the Meiji Era. The Tokugawa Shogunate which controlled Japan for 260 consecutive years was pressed hard by the Imperial forces of Kyoto and its troops in Yedo were surrounded by the Kyoto forces. The Tokugawa forces yet had sufficient reserves north of Tokyo which could be employed in opposing the enemy forces. Had the armed strife continued much longer, Japan might have been thrown into crucible of civil disturbances and chaos from which she would not be able to emerge for many years. Just then, outside the country, the United States and other nations in Europe were working hard day and night to promote the welfare and happiness of their peoples. Katsu Kaishu, leader of the Shogunate forces and Saigo Takamori, Commander of the Kyoto forces talked things over and as a result of the conversations, the Imperial Rescript was proclaimed by the Emperor Meiji, thus rescuing Japan from further danger of civil war. From that time on, Japan forged straight ahead to participate in the development of the world civilization.

"Your Excellency: The Japanese people are always ready to conduct themselves in compliance with the Imperial Wishes. By proclaiming the Imperial Rescript, His Imperial Majesty took over the sufferings and privations which were brought about by the war, on His own shoulders. Everyone of His subjects wept upon receiving the Imperial Rescript and expressed his sincere regret for not having done as much as he ought to have. You know that many military men and patriots killed themselves to apologize with their lives for their inability to perform their duties. Others who also regretted that they were not able to serve His Imperial Majesty as expected, have become resolved to exert their utmost to contribute toward the development of the world civilization and realization of world peace, in compliance with the Imperial Wishes.

"King Asoka of India was a warlike king but after he was converted to Buddhism, he gave up arms and ruled his country with justice and law. The law, which the King observed was not an ordinary rigid law, it was an embodiment of truth and contained moral principles. Due to his benevolent rule India saw its golden days in culture far to the north, the west and to the Mediterranean Sea.

"The Imperial Rescript is an immortal document, superior to the teachings of King Asoka. H. G. Wells, named Buddha, Jesus Christ, Confucius and King Asoka as the four greatest saints in his famous work 'History of the World.' After the First World War, Wells advocated that the United States system of America should be adopted to the world. The outcome of the San Francisco Conference in establishing the world organization is somewhat similar to Wells' idea. However, studying Wells' ideal and his wide historic knowledge, I point out here that the San Francisco Conference lacked one thing, and to this one thing, I must honestly draw Your Excellency's attention. In 1936, I was invited by the then U.S. President as a State guest to study the unemployment problem. Just then America had 16,000,000 jobless men and women. One evening, at the house of Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, I met Harry Truman and others and had intimate talks with them. On the occasion, I remember, I suggested the setting up of an international cooperative system and they all seemed to agree with me. The 31 resolutions adopted at the San Francisco Conference, and the setting up of the security guarantee system and the international court and police will not present many countries from suffering acute unemployment. The defeated countries must travel over a thorny road. How could the defeated people whose arms are seized and who are obliged to pay enormous reparations, stand up again on their own feet unless they are sure of friendly help and assistance. From degeneration, they will eventually come to complete collapse. They cannot participate in the activities of the world organization advocated by Your Excellency's country and others.

"Your Excellency: Japan has no intention of isolating herself from the world organization. You will be able to understand easily that it is much wiser to extend a helping hand than to torment a defeated country and welcome its early participation in the march toward a new world civilization. By a helping hand, I mean the establishment of an international cooperative system. In Manchester, 28 workers of a spinning factory contributed some money to set up a sort of a cooperative system for mutual aid. I do not think it necessary to repeat the history of the cooperative societies initiated by those 28 workers. Here, I should like to illustrate how this system has contributed toward the development of world culture. Some 200 years ago Sweden was a powerful country in East Europe, but during the Thirty Years War, the country lost its strength and the people were scattered, and furthermore, two kings fell in action in foreign lands. Immediately following the termination of the war, the Labor Government under the guidance of the Royal Family adopted the cooperative system on a large scale. As a result of that new system, Sweden produced many famous scholars like Linne, authority on biology, Anderson, authority on sinology and adventurer Dr. Sven Hedin and others.

"The number of criminals decreased to only 1,100 in one year. There were nine murderers but they were not of Swedish nationality. Prisons were converted into museums and art galleries. The floor of a certain flour mill was inlaid with mosaic and other changes made and it was often compared with the Versailles Palace in its beauty and magnitude. This spirit of mutual help and love prevailing in Sweden spread to Norway, Denmark and Finland. The electric bulbs manufactured in Swedn were generously shared with the neighboring countries. Let us recall the National Anthem of Norway which says, 'For the sake of our good friend, Sweden.' This National Anthem was popularly sung about at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. Just then Norway was under the control of Sweden, but as soon as the Russian pressure became eased following her defeat in the Russo-Japanese War, Norway requested Sweden to grant her independence. Independence was immediately given to the Norwegians.

"Your Excellency: Victor countries must be broadminded and sympathetic. Japan, in observance of the Imperial Rescript, is ready to start on a new road as a member of the world nations. If you attempt to confine the Japanese to a small space, the result will be contrary to your expectations. Should the loyalty of the Japanese and their true strength be further fostered, Japan will be able to contribute toward the establishment of a new world much sooner than expected. Supplies were dropped by aircraft for foreign internees at Urawa, but the recipients gave them to the air raid victims in Kumagaya. What do you think of that? It shows that the wisest policy is to rule with kindness and consideration. This is an immortal truth. Your Excellency: Please do not crack your whip, but help the Japanese to give full play to their characteristics so that they may forge straight ahead to participate in the development of a new culture and a new world. I believe that is the wisest and most important policy in putting the decision reached at the San Francisco Conference into practice."

Hatta, Murata Made Advisers

Dr. Yoshiaki Hatta, former Communications and Transportation Minister, and President of the North China Development Company, and Shozo Murata, former Railway Minister and former Communications Minister, have been requested by Transportation Minister Naoto Kobiyama to be advisers to the Transportation Ministry, it was announced on Thursday.

SPECIAL CHECK SYSTEM SET BY GOVERNMENT

To Be Used to Settle Short-Term Accounts With War Industry Companies

As an anti-inflation measure, the Government has decided to adopt a new system of special checks for settling short-term accounts between the Government and war industry companies or among themselves, to become effective on September 1.

War industry firms that will come under the new system will number about 3,000. Among the parties concerned there will be signed an agreement concerning the centralized disposal of purchase debts and advance payments. In case the Government and designated enterprises are to pay purchase debts (payments for purchase, contracted works, unpaid wages, and compensation for contract cancellation), or return advance payments, as standing on August 15, they will use special checks, which will be exchanged and settled at the Clearing House, separate from ordinary checks.

The designated enterprises are to open special accounts with banks for issuing the special checks above mentioned, but they are to be confirmed and stamped by the banks at every issue, so as to prevent fraudulent or unsound debts. Creditors who receive such checks are to deposit them in their special bank accounts specially opened for the purpose, which cannot be withdrawn before the end of October.

Payments of less than ¥3,000 for one enterprise will be paid under the ordinary method and not by the special check system, and in case of the Government, items under ¥200,000 each will be also excluded from the new system.

"The disposal of credits and debts between the Government and war industry companies or among themselves is a very important postwar problem, and consequently the new system of settling them centrally has been adopted," explained Finance Minister Juichi Tsushima. "The disposal of such credits and debts will require the movement of an enormous fund, and it is the aim of the system to prevent the payment and receipt of cash, suppress inflation tendency and any confusion in the economic order.

"In executing this new system, it is hoped that all concerned will operate it with sincerity and cooperate fully for its smooth operation."

112 NEWSPAPERMEN ARRIVE

80 American Correspondents Accompany MacArthur's Party

A total of 112 Allied newspapermen reached Atsugi with General Douglas MacArthur. Of this number 80 are American reporters and the remaining 32 are Australian, Canadian, British, New Zealand, Chinese and Filipino newsmen.

They immediately opened typewriters and set to work while NBC and CBS radio announcers also among this party of newspapermen started making arrangements for broadcasts from Atsugi. The interest of the reports is evidently centered on Japan's internal condition and on the atomic bomb. They are also eager to make an early inspection trip to Tokyo, Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Brigadier General Daylor, intelligence officer of General MacArthur's headquarters, reached Atsugi the same day.

TRAM SERVICE EXTENDED

Cars to Be Run Half or One Hour Later From Today

Starting September 1, the last car of the tram lines in the metropolis which have car sheds at Aoyama or Shinjuku will run half an hour later than the present schedule while the last cars for Mita, Meguro, Hiroo, Waseda, Otsuka, Sugamo, Shinmeicho, Minowa, Minamisenju, Yanagishima, Kinshibori and Arakawa will also run one hour later. These cars will be operated so that they will reach the terminus 15 minutes before the last cars on the suburban lines.

The present number of tram cars in the metropolis will be increased from 300 to 500 shortly when cars which have been evacuated have been brought back, and it is expected that this will alleviate the transportation problem in the metropolis.

THE SKETCH BOOK

Editor's Note: The following is an excerpt from one of the classics of Japanese literature "Makura no Soshi" (Pillow Notes or Sketches) written by Sei Shonagon during the years 991—1000 A.D. and translated by Nobuko Kobayashi. In it one gets a glimpse of the Court life and customs of the colorful Heian period. The Heian true worship of beauty—beauty in every manifestation of nature and art and their love of traditions all make one realize how much Japan owes to this seemingly dead culture which still lives today in the hearts of the people.

II

Presently loud cries announced a visit! The Empress's father was expected, and everyone began hurrying to put things in order. I hid myself inside the screen, but as I wanted to see I peeped through a crevice. It was the Empress's brother, the Dainagon, and I noticed how beautifully the purple of his over-dress and trousers were reflected on the snow. He took his seat by the pillar and said:

"For the last few days I have been in retreat for the fast, but the snow has been so heavy that I began to be anxious about you."

She answered, "I certainly didn't expect you. I thought, 'There were no roads left'." (She alluded to the poem "To One Who Came Today":

"In the country village the road
is lost in deep snow.
Ah, how one pities the man
who comes today!"

He laughed, understanding the allusion, and said:

"Well, I really came because I expected to gain your admiration by the adventure."

Their attitudes and manners were delightful. I had never seen anything to compare with them. It was exactly like a scene in one of the celebrated novels set off with the most perfectly chosen words. The Empress was in white with over-dresses of crimson damask, and her lovely hair fell over them. I had seen such things in pictures but never in reality, so it seemed as if I were in a dream.

The Lord Dainagon talked to the ladies very merrily, but though they were rather shy they answered him freely, and when he made his jokes they protested. The scene was so dazzling to me that I really blushed at my own clumsiness.

He took some fruit and offered it to the Empress and asked:

"Who is hiding behind the screen?" And when he was told it was I, he left his seat, and instead of going out, as I expected, he came and sat near me and talked he had heard of me before I came to Court, asking:

"Now, was all this, true"

Even seeing him through the screen confused me, but this was so alarming that I was helpless, as if in a dream. In the Emperor's processions, when the Lord Dainagon had happened to look towards our carriage I had always been careful to close the bamboo blind quite down, and to put up my fan so that even a glimpse of my face should not be seen. And now, though I had longed to be in attendance at Court, I asked myself why on earth I had undertaken it if I were to feel as terrified as this! I was in a cold perspiration—so how could I answer him?—and he quietly possessed himself of my fan, the only shelter for my confusion! I instantly imagined my hair was all out of order, and I thought I must look as impossible as I felt. I longed for his going, but he was playing with my fan.

"Who painted it?" he asked, with evidently no idea of leaving.

I bent my head down and hid my face with my sleeve at the risk of brushing off my powder and appearing with a spotted face. I think the Empress guessed my misery at last, for she called to him:

'Do come here and look at this. I wonder who wrote it?"

I was enchanted, but he said:

"Please send it here. I'll look at it."

But still the Empress called him, and he said gaily:

"But the Lady Shonagon won't let me go!"

(To Be Concluded)

Collecting Padded Hoods

The Welfare Ministry has decided to start a movement to collect padded hoods used during air raids but of no use now so that by remaking them into quilts through the voluntary services of girl students and neighborhood units, these can be given to raid victims in preparation for the coming cold season.

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Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

ENGLISH speaking Japanese young man, this year's college alumnus, seeks position. Any position accepted.
Apply Box 222, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADY typist with many years' experience seeks position in Tokyo. Can speak English.
Apply Box 223, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

GENTLEMEN'S brand new shoes (12 mon) wanted in exchange for Japanese made radio in perfect condition.
Apply Box 210, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WHITE linen suit (medium size), white linen trousers, one pair white leather shoes (almost new, size 10½ mon), to exchange for foodstuffs.
Apply Box 203, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

EUROPEAN-STYLE house, furnished or partly furnished, 4 or 5 rooms with gas and electric light, within one and a half hours' traveling distance from Tokyo station.
Apply Box 224, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMALL house or 2-3 rooms with use of bath and kitchen, possibly fully or partly furnished in Omori or quiet part of Tokyo by 2 neutral foreigners.
Apply Box 220, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

GENTLEMEN'S brown shoes (used, but perfectly repaired), 10½ mon, and also gentlemen's leather belt (brand new), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 213, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S silk pola summer suit, shirts—3 white slightly worn, 2 black—brand new); ladies' black leather handbag; oil cooking stove; spare G.E. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes (operatic aria collection, published in Germany); English books, (novels and detective stories), for immediate sale.
Apply Box 212, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' silk dresses (medium size), woolen jacket, fur and several pairs of shoes (size: 9½ mon—35). Also cloth for gentlemen's summer suit (silk Polar), and white linen waistcoat (medium size), for immediate sale or in exchange with any foodstuff.
Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBERIZED raincoat, brand new, color grey, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 218, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SHIBAURA electric refrigerator, medium size, in perfect condition. Only slightly used, for sale immediately. Buyer should arrange transportation from Tokyo suburb.
Apply Box 211, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STEEL bed, (3 ft. 3 in.× 5 ft. 8 in.) with mattress, mosquito net, brass frame. Spring is in excellent condition. Bookcase 3 ft. × 2 ft. 8 in., chest 3 ft. × 3 ft., hat and umbrella stand (with mirror, (2 ft. 3 in. × 1 ft.), 6 ft. × 3 ft.
Apply Box 201, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SPARE G.E. Mazda Lamps (Brand New) for Eastman Moving Picture Projector.
Apply Box 66, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WOMAN'S bicycle, almost new, in perfect condition, for sale to highest bidder or exchange for suitable commodities. May be inspected at any time at [illegible] Soshigaya 2-chome, Setagaya-ku.
Apply Box 204, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BABY carriage and electric percolator wanted in Karuizawa. Will pay good price.
Apply Box 217, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GREGG'S shorthand instruction text books, elementary and advanced. Also electric iron, small or medium size desired, if possible with fittings.
Apply Box 206, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, radio-phonographs, electric razors, sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: 1:30-4:30 p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, Jimbo-cho [illegible]-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

PORTABLE gramophone, Victor or Columbia, either will be accepted but must be in perfect condition.
Apply Box 215, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Royal or Underwood, must be in excellent condition.
Apply Box 189, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RAINCOAT, for men, either foreign or Japanese made, wanted. Will pay good price. Or in exchange for cloth to make summer suit.
Apply Box 143, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMOKING requisites—pipes, pouches, lighters and etc. Also electric refrigerator and waffle iron. Particulars to Box 219, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted.
Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT piano, any Japanese make, must be in perfect condition. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 221, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VOLUMINOUS postage stamp album with or without postage stamps; cellophane pouch for single stamps or cellophane paper; stamp hinges. Apply [illegible], Tateshinakogen, Kitayamamura, Suwa-gun, Naganoken.

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